FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

SENOR ROMERO'S SERVICE.

To-day Mr. Romero, who for several years past has been the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, in this city, delivered his letters of recall to the President, and made the following remarks on the occasion:

Mr. President—I have the honor to place in your hands the letter addressed to you by the constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, to inform you of my retirement from the position of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, near the government of the United States, which I have had the honor to fill for several years. In thus closing the mission, in which I have had my lot to hold, in this city, under many trying circumstances, I cannot repress the feeling of joy the personal mission of my country has caused me, in the fulfilment of the sacred mission. In humbleness my official relations with the North American statesmen, in whose company it has been my happiness to mingle for many years, from whom I have received lessons never to be forgotten, and on leaving a country for which I have the greatest admiration and attachment, I consider it my imperative duty to continue, as far as I can, to the welfare and prosperity of the country that gave me being, and this duty since promptes me to make a position which has been as pleasant to me as it is honorable, by continuing to be the medium of friendship between my country and the United States, and to make the ties that happily bound them in the nation, and which experience has proved to be the mutual advantages of the great prosperity and wonderful development of the United States. The system of government which has been adopted by Mexico and other American nations, was first established on this continent by the United States. Its results clearly demonstrate that such a system contributes to the rapid progress of man; and here let me be permitted to express the hope that the United States will continue to perform the honorable and beneficent philosophic mission which has been the lot of this nation, for the benefit of the human race. Mexico has been considered and treated by European nations as a semi-savage State, and she will ever remember with gratitude the United States was the first of the strong nations that initiated the wise policy of treating her as the equal of other enlightened nations. I am particularly charged, by the President, to express his desire to manifest to you how much the government of Mexico values the friendship and good understanding of the government and people of the United States, and have discern in the future, from the present, the hope and the means of perfect and lasting friendship. Mexico is now fully persuaded that the fulfillment of these wishes, on her part, has been contributed greatly to the prosperity of Mexico, and to the consolidation of republican institutions, with a benefit to entire humanity.

To which the President considerately replied:

Mr. Romero—The domestic perplexities of the Mexican Republic during the last five years have been such as might have shaken the strongest and firmest of States. The money would be scattered among the public in this capital were in proportion to the perplexities of the political power in a State, it would require a more intimate knowledge than I possess to determine whether it would not be well if more power had you remained in Mexico to render more effective your services to your country than the services which you rendered here as her representative of the United States. While I regret your retirement, I do not, on the other hand, on occasion of such retirement, be unjust to your patriotic services is duly appreciated by your own government.

Mr. Romero, the revolutionary movements which have lately distressed the Republic of Mexico, are, I hope, ended. The independence and unity of both States have survived their perilous ordeal, and now hope to see constitutional liberty even better secured to the Republic of Mexico than it was before these convulsions occurred.

The relations of the relations between our two contiguous Republics are of the most intimate character. It, as I trust, the United States have, during these years, been faithful to the principles of international just and friendly allies to the Republic of Mexico, no new assurance of friendship and sympathy need to be given now. It is a source of pleasure to me to hope that personally you will carry with you the regards which could only have been inspired by a correct understanding of the policy and conduct of the United States.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Rear Admiral F. C. Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, reports the departure of the vessels from Hong Kong, on May 20, the arrival of the Pensacola at that port on the preceding day, from Manilla, with her officers and crew in as good health as could be expected after the intense heat of five weeks. There is but little American interest in Singapore, and no house of capital worth naming. There is considerable trade with our consuls at that place, but it is almost entirely carried on in foreign bottoms. The harbor was crowded with shipping of all nations except the United States.

Rear Admiral Rowan has paid his respects to Governor Ord, who is the first Governor under the Queen's appointment, and who was Governor of Bermuda during the rebellion.

The American interests at Manilla are well protected, and the Islanders feeling is manifested towards our countrymen by the courtesy and all the choicest.

Rear Admiral Rowan writes that our trade with Hong Kong averages one forty-ton vessel per year.

The Mannee, Lieutenant-Commander Cushing, was at Hong Kong, having arrived there on May 1 from Batavia. The Undaunted was also there, having returned from a cruise after pirates.

It was the intention of Admiral Rowan to leave for the north coast of China, and thence for Japan, as soon as he could conveniently do so.

Admiral Rowan also forwards to the Department a report of Lieutenant-Commander Hatfield, commanding the United States steamer Unadilla, announcing the destruction of two piratical junks, in which that officer joined on that on May 1, he proceeded to Macao, and on May 8 received on board the standards and attendant, appointed by the Chinese Commissioner to Hainan, and subsequently having obtained information that a pirat junk had fitted out in Macao, armed with guns and manned by about 80 men, as well as other junks of like character but inferior force, had been seen off the coast of Hainan, he (Hatfield) was procured, and on arriving at a village about seventy miles distant from Hainan two junks were discovered, and on the approach of boats crews were seen endeavoring to escape in a large fishing-boat. On attempting to overhaul her she had been scuttled and the Chinese had her escaping into the interior. The junks were found to have been deserted in great haste, and the quantity of jingals, stick-pots, powder, prices, flags, &c., left on board proved conclusively they were pirates.

From the inhabitants on shore it was learned that the junks were armed with five guns, and were thrown overboard on the appearance of the Unadilla. Some few days previous, two cargo junks had been captured by the pirates, some of the crews having been hung, and others massacred. On the second of May the pirates had burned eleven of the fishermen's houses; the papers found on board the junks were all in the Chinese language, consisting of for-slight lists, cartoons house clearances of cargoes of the junks that had been captured, and bills of purchase implicating Chinese traders on shore.

The Unadilla proceeded over to a Mandarin, who had accompanied the Unadilla on her cruise there, to affording material action on the part of the Governor of Hainan. The junks were towed to sea and burned.

Lieutenant-Commander Hatfield believes that the visits of the English gunboat Algerine and the United States steamer Unadilla to the port of the present drives the few pirates who have been about the island of Hainan, to the eastern side of the Gulf of Tonkin, and the coast of Cochin China.

Lieutenant-Commander Beardsley, under date of May 12, reports the arrival of the Aroostook at Tientsin, on board with Minister Seward. Chinese ports had been visited. At one of the settlements a chief was induced to come on board and remain with us, and remaining on shore as hostage.

Brevet-Brigadier General F. A. McFarlin, surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Surgeon-General's office, and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Bend, who has been ordered to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, as post surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William A. Rankin, Thirty-first infantry, is ordered on recruiting service at Fort Columbus, New York harbor.

The resignation of First Lieutenant C. M. Allen, 2d Second cavalry, has been accepted to date from July 6.

Commander E. K. Owen has been detached from duty at the naval station at Mound City, Illinois, and placed on waiting orders; and Commander John R. Foster has been ordered to Mound City.

Master George R. Durand is ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

—It is said that our Majesty has expressed a wish that the son of the late King Theodore, shall be brought to and educated in England.

XLIX CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

Senate.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. McDONALD introduced a bill for the relief of loyal citizens of Arkansas, and for taking the census.

The House amendments to the tax bill came up, and a committee of conference was ordered, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Morrill of Maine, and Buckalew.

Mr. Hendricks called up an act passed in the House authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive the Monitor, which was opposed. It provides for the construction of a bridge of five hundred feet span at St. Louis, Mo.

CITIZENSHIP.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, a bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad was taken up, the special order for Thursday next.

FUNDING BILL.

At 4 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the funding bill.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend by making the interest on currency one hundred four and a half per cent; on thirty-year bonds four, and forty-year bonds three and a half per cent.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he would not favor the amendment when he could have the bill amended by making the authorized bonds redeemable in ten years and payable after twenty, thirty, or forty years. He thought we had better pay the six per cent. interest for a few years longer, rather than put the bonds entirely out of our control for twenty years, in view of the prosperity that he hoped would prevail in the country.

Mr. HOWARD reminded the Senator of the opinion he had expressed at the Session and elsewhere, that three bonds are payable in greenbacks. This bill was a new bargain, with the government on one side and the holders of the bonds on the other. The government could borrow money at a much lower rate than the bonds bear. He contended that it was the superior credit of Great Britain, that on more than one occasion that country had completed her credit to accept a lower rate of interest.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would be the honor of the conference with that frank and spirit of the contract shall be carried out.

The amendment of Mr. Hendricks was rejected—8 to 34, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Patterson of Tennessee, and Saulsbury—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Conness, Craigin, Drake, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard, Howe, Kirkpatrick of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—34.

Mr. SUMNER asked for an amendment indicated that the Government ought to be honest.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in opposition. The committee had considered the question of the bill, and no change would be made without mature deliberation. The amendment would cause a loss to the government of more than six per cent. Bonds would have been. In his opinion the amendment would be a violation of the bonds to pay off the six per cent. bonds. The proposition of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Pomeroy) would seriously impair the credit of the country. The Senate committee could not borrow money at a lower rate than the Secretary of the Treasury could, but that it could do so in less than thirty or forty years. He had confidence in the government on the tokens.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was true that additional privileges were conferred. The bonds were taken out of the domain of the Secretary of the Treasury and of taxation. He was averse to the proposed substitution. He was for the option that before the expiration of the period named, we can get all the money we want. He was for the option that before the expiration of that under the bill the government should have power to take these bonds out of the market until the end of twenty years, or to close the transfer, which the twenties are within the control of the government. He would not be for the option of the holder, but that the creditor wants, the power to pay within a specified time, and the debtor wants the option.

Mr. MORGAN was of the opinion that either of the proposed amendments would be an injustice to the government if they were available, but the money was not available. He was for the option of the holder, and he would adhere to the principle of a twenty year bond at five per centum.

Mr. CONNESS said he was opposed to the amendment as calculated to defeat the purpose of the bill. It would be thought would be beneficial to the country in regard to the funding of the debt, and to have it leaving to the future the payment of the bonds. He was for the option of the holder, and thinking the people would be satisfied with the option, he was for the bill that the wealth of the people is increasing annually, and the national income is more than public debt.

Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the last section of the committee's amendment legislating contracts made specifically payable in coin. He said he offered to the West would be to enforce a resumption of specie payment by poor men, which the rich men could do it in debtor.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and advocated by Mr. Howe. It was then rejected—yeas 6, nays 39. Messrs. Cameron, Harlan, Howe, Osborn, Ramsey, and Wade voting in the affirmative.

Mr. WILSON offered a substitute for the third section of the bill, looking to the issue of fifty year five per cent. bonds, the bondholders to pay one and one per cent. tax, and that a certain increasing amount of the public debt shall be paid each ten years, beginning with ten millions at the expiration of the first ten.

In reply to a question by Mr. Howe, he stated his conviction that the bondholders should pay one portion of the public burdens, and explained the provisions of the substitute, through which, in his opinion, the public debt would be paid in less than fifty years.

At five minutes before five o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. DELANO introduced a joint resolution providing that the United States Mint and branches shall continue to refine gold and silver bullion, and that no contract for exchange of crude or imported for bullion refined bars shall be made until authorized by law, and repealing section five of the act of March 3, 1853, and section three of the act of February 20, 1860. He moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. SCHENCK, desired to speak against the resolution for free mintage, stating that the subject had been before the Committee on Mines and Mining, and that that committee was unwilling to report such a bill.

Objection was made, and the joint resolution was then passed—yeas 60, nays 31.

Senate.

Mr. HENRY offered a resolution to pay to John D. Cooke, $2,000 for expenses incurred by his in contested election case between him and Samuel Cox.

Mr. CRAGIN reported back the Committee on Elections had agreed to that.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 57, nays 8—and Mr. McKEAN rising to debate the resolution, it was carried over under the rule.

TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the bill legislating the salaries of two of the three tax commissioners for Arkansas. Passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a supplementary post-route bill, which was passed.

Mr. PIKE presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, which said in Philadelphia, that as the bonds the navigation of the Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CONSULAR AFFAIRS.

Mr. SPALDING introduced a joint resolution providing that no Consul or no Consular Agent of the United States shall be appointed to any place in the United States, or in Canada, or Mexico, or Central Rica in Canada, or their regular voyage from one United States port to another, or to the Indian country, required by law, shall have been performed. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to make more efficient the payment of consular papers and entries of evidence in United States courts. The same as the original document. Passed.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. SPRYER, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act of April 14, 1802, establishing a uniform rule of naturalization. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution in reference to the disposition of property of the United States in certain canal and navigation companies, and providing for the disposition of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ELIOT asked to be excused from the Speaker's table, and provide for the disposition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and for other purposes.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

Mr. ANCONA asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the presence of outrages at the south, and directing the Committee on Reconstruction to report protection to all its faithful loyal citizens, white and colored, and providing for a select committee of three to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. RANDALL said he objected to the latter part of the resolution.

Mr. ANCONA said he objected to the whole of it, he had reports of outrages in Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and other Republican States.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, evening sessions were ordered, commencing at half-past seven, week, with the understanding that no business is to be done unless on the evening.

NEGRO SCHOOLS.

The SPEAKER presented resolutions of a mass meeting held in Washington City, protesting against the proposed bill to repeal the charter of the Freedmen's School of Colored Schools, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and Committee on District of Columbia.

The House proceeded to vote on the motion of Mr. Stevens, to reconsider the vote on the bill for a resolution making the civil service bill a special order.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 68, nays 62—not enough to carry the motion.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution setting apart Twenty-five hundred acres and consider reported from the Committee of Public Lands on the Butte Ranches, in Mr. Wakeman of Illinois, in the House, yesterday, to give $6,000,000 50 carry on gold mining operations.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. Eliot the Senate bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its discontinuance, was taken from the Speaker's table and bill taking the interest on United States bonds ten per cent.

Mr. HULBURD objected.

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to close the general debate on the tariff bill in thirty minutes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to amend the motion by making it two hours. Agreed to.

Mr. MOORHEAD said he would not occupy the time of the House, which was exhausted, but would close the bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to put a test question; so that the result indicates that some tariff bill will be passed by the House.

The House then, at a quarter past three o'clock, was in confusion, and the Speaker, in the chair, in the chair, and the tariff bill, general debate being limited to two hours.

Mr. MOORHEAD opened the debate. He said the tariff bill was a compromise between the fact that the tariff had not been sufficiently high to enable us to make a specie. It was too late in the session for special speeches. He wanted votes, not speeches. He reviewed the history of the tariff bill at the last session. Its aim by failure early to the action of the Senate, against the Internal Revenue, Major Wellen, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and other officers, who were accused of tampering for the purpose of foreign importers and foreign agents in New York, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, asked the Speaker to read a statement of the Clerk's desk, and had read a statement stating that the drain of gold from this country to Europe to the fact that the tariff on foreign goods is not sufficiently high to make it paying to import, and that gold was checked, the country must go into bankruptcy, and he asked if he was not correct in the fact that was through the tariff. The bill contained but two pages, and could be read in half an hour. He, therefore, called upon the friends of the tariff to amend the bill, so as to make it a protection measure, and recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BANKS said he was in favor of the bill, and was in favor of the bill, and was in favor of the bill, and